Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which finds no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.
Dr. Channing.

Printed and published, once a week, by JONES & CRAIGE, Publishers of the Laws of Congress.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1830. [VOL. XI.....NO. 5[illegible]

TERMS.....The terms of the Western Carolinian will be hereafter as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended to.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States:

Passed at the First Session of the 21st Congress.

NUMBER 67.

An Act to confirm certain claims to lands in the District of Jackson Court-House, in the State of Mississippi.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the claims to lands reported by the Register and Receiver of the Land Office for the District of Jackson Court House, in the State of Mississippi, under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved on the twenty fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts providing for the adjustment of land claims in the State of Mississippi," as founded on any order of survey, requette, permission to settle, or other written evidence of claim derived from the Spanish authorities, which ought, in the opinion of the said Register and Receiver, to be confirmed, and which by the said reports, appear to be derived from the Spanish Government prior to the twentieth of December, one thousand eight hundred and three, and the land claimed to have been cultivated and inhabited on or before that day, shall be confirmed in the same manner as if the title had been completed: *Provided*, That, in all such claims, where the plat and certificate of survey, made prior to the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, under the authority of the Spanish Government, in pursuance of such claim, has not been filed with the said Register and Receiver, such claim shall not be confirmed to any one person for more than twelve hundred and eighty acres; and that for all the other claims comprised in the reports as aforesaid, and which ought, in the opinion of the Register and Receiver, to be confirmed, the claimant to such land shall be entitled to a grant therefor, as a donation, not to exceed twelve hundred and eighty acres to any one person: *And provided, also*, That the claim of the representatives of Louis Boisdore, numbered four, in report numbered three, shall not be confirmed to more than twelve hundred and eighty acres; and all the confirmations of the said incomplete titles and grants of donations, hereby provided to be made, shall amount only to a relinquishment forever, on the part of the United States, of any claim whatever to the tract of land so confirmed or granted, without prejudice to the interests of third persons.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every person or his or her legal representatives, whose claim is embraced by the said Register and Receiver in their reports numbers five, six, and seven of actual settlers, or their legal representatives not having any written evidence of claim, shall, where it appears by the said reports that the land claimed or settled on, had been actually inhabited and cultivated by such person or persons, in whose right the same is claimed, on or before the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, be entitled to a grant for the land so claimed or settled on, as a donation: *Provided*, That not more than one tract shall be granted to any one person, and the same shall not exceed six hundred and forty acres, to include his or her improvements, and to be bounded by sectional or divisional lines; and that no lands shall be thus granted which are claimed or recognized by the preceding section.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, every person, or his or her legal representatives, comprised in the aforesaid reports of actual settlers, not having written evidence of claim, who, on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, did, as appears by those reports, actually inhabit and cultivate a tract of land in the said district, not claimed under any written evidence of title legally derived from the French, British, or Spanish Governments, or granted as a donation, shall be entitled to become the purchaser of the quarter section, or two eighths of any section, on which the improvements may be, and including the same, at the same price for which other public lands are sold at private sale: *Provided*, That the same shall be entered with the Register of the Land Office, within the term of two years, or before, if the same shall be offered at public sale: *And provided, also*, That, where any such person is settled on, and has improved any school lands in said district, such person shall be governed by the provisions of the fourth section of the act approved on the twenty second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, entitled "An act giving the right of pre-emption, in the purchase of lands, to certain settlers in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Territory of Florida."

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Register and Receiver of the said district shall possess the same powers, and perform the same duties, in relation to the claims confirmed by this act, as are given to, and required of them by the act of Congress of the eighth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts for adjusting the claims and titles to lands, and establishing Land Offices, in the district East of the Island of New Orleans."

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, May 23, 1830.
ANDREW JACKSON.

NUMBER 68.

An Act increasing the Terms of the Judicial Courts of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and adding to the compensation of several District Judges of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter, there shall be held, monthly, in the city of New York, a Session of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, to commence on the first Tuesday of each month, and be held in the manner now provided by law for holding the stated terms of the said Court.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, hereafter, there shall be held, annually, in the city of New York, two additional Sessions of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the said district, for the trial of criminal causes, and suits in equity, to commence on the last Monday of February, and the last Monday of July: *And further*, That the said court may, at its discretion, direct Special Sessions thereof to be held in the said city, for the trial of criminal causes or suits in equity; which said additional and special sessions may be held by the said District Judge alone.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter, the District Judge for the Southern District of New York, shall reside in the city of New York; and there shall be allowed the said Judge the yearly compensation of thirty five hundred dollars, to be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in quarterly payments; to the Judge of the Northern District of New York, the sum of two thousand dollars; and to the Judge for the District of Connecticut, one thousand five hundred dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, hereafter, there shall be allowed the District Judges of the United States for the Districts of Massachusetts, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, each, the yearly compensation of two thousand five hundred dollars; and to the District Judges of the following Districts, respectively, the yearly compensation following: to the District Judge of North Carolina, two thousand dollars; of Maine, one thousand eight hundred dollars; of Rhode Island, one thousand five hundred dollars; of Delaware, one thousand five hundred dollars; of Maryland, two thousand dollars; of New Jersey, one thousand five hundred dollars; of Vermont, one thousand two hundred dollars; and of the Western District of Pennsylvania, one thousand eight hundred dollars; to be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in quarterly payments.

Approved, May 29, 1830.

NUMBER 72.

An Act to repeal the proviso in "An act to authorize masters of vessels in certain cases to clear out either at the Custom House of Petersburg, or that of Richmond."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proviso of an act, passed May twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, entitled "An act to authorize masters of vessels in certain cases to clear out either at the Custom House of Petersburg, or that of Richmond," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved, May 28, 1830.

SPEECH OF MR. M'DUFFIE,

Against the Prohibitory System.

I will now ask the attention of the Committee to a comparison which I propose to institute, between the actual distribution of the burthens of the Federal taxes among the different classes of productive industry and the different geographical subdivisions of the Union, and the distribution that would take place under a just and equitable system of taxation. What, then, is the true principle of distributive justice, in the appointment of taxes among the different portions of the community? It is laid down in a work of the highest authority—and indeed, no authority is necessary to give sanction to a rule of such apparent justice—"That the subject of every State ought to contribute towards the support of the Government, as nearly as possible, in proportion to the revenue which they enjoy under the protection of the State. The expense of Government, to the individuals of a great nation, is like the expense of management to the joint tenants of a great estate, who are all obliged to contribute in proportion to their interests in the estate. In the observance or neglect of this maxim consists what is called equality or inequality of taxation." According to this fundamental rule, the justice and equity of which no man, I am sure, in this committee, will venture to controvert, an income Tax would be the nearest approach that could be made to that equality which ought to be the aim of every Government, and which our own constitution, most carefully, but vainly, attempted to secure. With a view to ascertain what would be the result of such a plan of taxation, so far as regards its distribution among the various portions of the Union. I have made an estimate of the aggregate amount of all the incomes of the United States, giving as the result 350,000,000 dollars. I have subjected this estimate to the test of several modes of calculation, and I think it rather under than over the truth. A British economist estimated the income of Great Britain in 1820, at 350,000,000 pounds sterling, and I cannot suppose it will be deemed extravagant to estimate the income of the United States, in 1830, at as many dollars. What, then, would be the distribution of the burthens of the Federal taxation among the different sections of the Union, if the people were taxed in proportion to their incomes? It is to be remarked that the exports of the staple growing States constitute the principal part of their annual income. But that I may be certain of not making too low an estimate, I will assume that the income of all the persons engaged in producing cotton, tobacco, and rice, is $70,000,000—nearly double the amount of their exports; and that the income of those engaged in producing cotton and rice is $50,000,000. To produce a revenue of $24,500,000, a tax of only seven per cent. upon the aggregate income of the nation would be necessary. In the apportionment of this sum, upon the principles of income Tax, there would fall to the share of the growers of cotton, tobacco and rice, only 4,900,000 dollars, and to that of the growers of cotton and rice, only $3,500,000, whereas all the other branches of productive industry in the United States, would have to contribute $19,600,000. Let us now compare this equitable distribution of the taxes, with that which actually exists under our present revenue system. The growers of cotton, tobacco and rice, as I have heretofore shewn, now actually contribute to the support of this Government $14,800,000, being $9,900,000 more than their just proportion; and the growers of cotton and rice contribute $12,000,000, being $8,500,000 more than their just proportion.

I am aware, Mr. CHAIRMAN, that the inequality of our present system of impost duties, as a scheme of taxation, is so enormous, that it is calculated to astound those who have not thoroughly examined the matter. With a view, therefore, of presenting the question in a more practical and familiar point of view, I will suppose that a general excise were imposed upon all those productions which constitute the basis of the internal commerce of the Union, and that the impost duties upon foreign commerce were reduced to the same rate. As a mere question of distributive justice, it cannot be doubted, for a moment, that the exchanges of internal commerce should be subjected to the very same impositions with the exchanges of foreign commerce. It is essential, indeed, to the perfect equality of taxation, that all indirect taxes should fall precisely alike upon all the productions of domestic industry, made or manufactured for sale, whether at home or abroad. If the planter is called upon to pay a certain per centage upon the annual value of the cotton he exchanges for foreign manufactures, upon what human principle can it be contended, that the farmer is not equally liable to pay the same per centage upon the annual value of the grain and other productions which he exchanges with the neighboring manufacturer; and that the manufacturers, of every description, are not equally liable to pay the same per centage upon the annual value of the manufactures they exchange for agricultural and other productions in the domestic market? An impost and an excise duty are precisely the same in principle, differing only in the solitary particular, that they fall upon different productions of domestic industry. And whether the tax ultimately falls upon the producer or consumer, a just regard to the principle of equality would require that all the producers and all the consumers of the country, should equally participate in sustaining the financial burthens of the State.

If the value of the cotton exported by the planter is to be regarded as the measure of his income, upon the very same principle, the value of the grain sold by the farmer, or of the cloth sold by the manufacturer, should be regarded as the measure of his income, and the duty imposed accordingly.

Now, Sir, it will be found upon examination, that a general system of impost and excise duties equally applicable to all commercial exchanges, whether foreign or internal, would bring us almost to the very same result as an income tax.

The advocates of the prohibitory system have habitually dwelt upon the insignificance of our foreign, when compared with our internal commerce. In the well known address of the Harrisburg Convention, it was assumed that the internal commerce of the Union amounted to $500,000,000, being nearly ten times the amount of our foreign commerce. I think this estimate extravagant; and will not, therefore, use it, even against the manufacturers themselves. It may be safely assumed, however, that the internal commerce of the Union amounts to two hundred and eighty millions, exclusive of the coasting trade in foreign merchandise. It follows, therefore, that while the whole of the taxes of the Federal Government are thrown upon less than one fifth of all the productions of national industry—the average amount of imports being less than $70,000,000—there are productions equally liable to taxation upon every principle of equity and justice, amounting to $280,000,000, which are not only entirely free from all Government institutions, but a large portion of which actually receive Government bounties! Sir, it is in vain for gentlemen to attempt to disguise this gross and monstrous inequality, under the vague notion that the ultimate burthen of taxation falls exclusively upon the consumer. Even if this were true to the letter, it would not materially vary the case as to the unequal operation of the revenue laws upon the different sections of the Union. The complaint is, that upon less than seventy millions of the commercial exchanges of the country—principally belonging to the planting States—the whole of the federal taxes are levied, while upon commercial exchanges equally liable to taxation, belonging to the farming and manufacturing States, to the vast amount of $280,000,000, no imposition at all is laid by this Government. Now I challenge any gentleman to point out a single instance in the history of the world—I will not except the cruel exactions of the Roman Government from the conquered Provinces—that can be compared with our own revenue system, for the injustice and inequality of the contributions it draws from the people of the Southern and Southwestern States—When all the States of this Union were Atlantic States, and were interested very nearly in an equal degree in the foreign exchanges of the country, no great injustice resulted from making these exchanges sustain the whole fiscal burthens of the Government. But even in 1790, the period to which I refer, Alexander Hamilton, the putative father of the prohibitory system, deemed it unwise and inexpedient to carry the duties upon foreign merchandise higher than seven and a half per cent. How would he have been astonished, if any one had predicted that in less than forty years, $14,800,000, out of a revenue of 23,000,000, would be raised by duties upon little more than one ninth part of the productive industry and commercial exchanges of the Union!

I am sure, Mr. Chairman, if gentlemen did not permit themselves to be carried away by a mere distinction in names, this unequal distribution of the taxes would strike them more forcibly than it now does. If the whole revenue of the United States were raised by an excise, and instead of levying an impost on the merchandise imported, an excise duty to the same extent were levied upon our cotton when sold to the merchant, and before it reaches the custom house, the palpable injustice, the outrageous inequality of the system [illegible] apparent to every one. [illegible] disguised that the G[illegible] existing an excise duty [illegible] cent. from the cotton planter [illegible] upon the productions of other parts of the Union, standing upon precisely the same footing, and amounting to [illegible]mes the value of all the cotton [illegible] exportation. It exacted no duty [illegible]. Now as I have heretofore shown, [illegible] an impost duty is precisely equivalent to an export duty upon the same commercial exchanges, it follows, from the same course of reasoning, that an excise duty paid upon cotton when it leaves the storehouse of the planter, is precisely equivalent to an export duty paid at the custom house. Both are equally taxes upon the productions of the planter, and operate precisely alike in all their bearings, whether we regard them as throwing the burthen of the tax upon the producer or the consumer. And I have no hesitation in saying, that I would regard a law imposing an excise duty of forty per cent upon all the cotton sold by the planters in the United States, and providing at the same time that foreign merchandise received in exchange for it, might be imported free of duty, as making not the slightest change in the burthens under which we now labor. How then, let me ask—and I beg gentlemen to answer me the question, if with clear consciences they can—how would a law strike them which provided, in terms, that an excise duty of forty per cent. should be levied upon all the productions of the Southern States, whereas of the immense amount of the productions of the Northern, Middle, and Western States, only twenty millions should be subject to a similar excise, and the remaining $280,000,000, expressly exempted from any imposition at all! Would such a law bear inspection? Would not such an invidious and unjust distinction shock the moral sense of every man in the community? And yet, Sir, the law I have supposed, would do nothing more than express, in words, what actually exists at this moment in the revenue laws of this Government, wrapped up and disguised in the indirectness of their operation, and the generality of the terms in which they are expressed.

I have been recently looking into a British production of high reputation, which speaks in strong terms of the intolerable weight of British taxation. As a conclusive argument in favor of a reduction of the taxes, the writer asserts that they amounted, including the corn laws and poor rates, to a tax of 33 1-3 per cent. upon the income of every individual in the Kingdom. This he regarded as being so very oppressive, that no people could possibly endure it. Now, Sir, every cotton planter in the United States, pays a tax of at least 33 1-3 per cent. upon his income, to sustain the Federal Government, in addition to his contribution to the revenue of the State in which he resides. Indeed, as almost the whole of his income is derived from the exchanges of foreign commerce, the tax he pays upon the annual amount of that income cannot be estimated at much less than the rate of the duty which is indirectly laid upon the productions of his industry. And thus it is, that while we are vainly and ignorantly boasting of our freedom from taxation, the people of a portion of the Union are subject to a more oppressive burthen than the most heavily taxed people on the face of the earth.

Thus far, Mr. Chairman, I have confined myself to the consideration of the mere fiscal operations of the Federal Government, and have attempted to show the unequal action of your revenue system upon different parts of the Union, without reference to the protection afforded by the impost duties, to certain branches of domestic industry. It now becomes my duty to trace the operation of what has been very inappropriately denominated the protecting system, and to ascertain, if possible, how far it contributes to increase the inequality of the burthens imposed by the Federal Government upon the people of the staple growing States.

And, Sir, let it be remembered that a revenue system—grossly and palpably unequal in itself, a system which, under the most favorable modification, would levy the entire amount of the Federal taxes from one fifth part of the productions of the Union while the other four fifths are entirely exempted from all manner of imposition—let it be remembered, I say, that this is the substratum upon which has been reared up this monstrous and iniquitous superstructure—the protecting system. It did not satisfy the manufacturers and their confederates, that the whole expense of supporting the Federal Government should be sustained by those branches of domestic industry

which make up the foreign commerce of the country—it did not satisfy them, that they themselves were not only exempted from all imposition by the Government, but actually received an indirect bounty from the imposts laid upon other branches of industry, for the purposes of revenge. No, Sir; all this did not satisfy them; but they are now making a sure and steady, and for any thing that can be done here an irresistible progress in the system of legislative warfare, by which will be thinned and swept from the face of the ocean a large and valuable branch foreign commerce exclusively belonging to the States, and which now actually [illegible] two thirds of the revenue of the Government. And this, Sir, is what they are pleased to denominate a system of *Protection*.

(To be continued.)

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
July 10th, 1830.

PROPOSALS

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Routes in N. Carolina will be received at this office until the 12th day of October next, inclusive.

2101. From Warrenton by Louisburg and Rolls' Store, to Raleigh, 57 miles and back, every day, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Warrenton every day at 3 p m, arrive at Raleigh next day by 4 a m.

Leave Raleigh every day at 8 a m, arrive at Warrenton same day by 9 p m.

2102. From Raleigh by Averysborough to Fayetteville, 61 miles, and back, every day, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Raleigh every day at 5 a m, arrive at Fayetteville same day by 6 p m.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 6 p m, arrive at Raleigh next day by 7 a m.

2103. From Fayetteville by Lumberton and Leesville to Marion c. h. S. C. 77 miles and back, every day, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Fayetteville every day at half past 7 p m, arrive at Marion c. h. next day by half past 9 a m.

Leave Marion c. h. every day at 3 a m, arrive at Fayetteville same day by half past 4 p m.

2104. From Fayetteville by Randallsville, Montpelier, Laurel Hill, and Brightsville, S. C to Cheraw, 66 miles and back every day, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 8 p m, arrive at Cheraw next day by 11 a m.

Leave Cheraw every day at 1 a m, arrive at Fayetteville same day, by 4 p m.

2105. From Halifax by Enfield, Philips' store, Nashville and Eagle Rock to Raleigh, 86 miles and back, three times a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Halifax every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 a m, arrive at Nashville by 12 1-2, leave same at 1 p m, and arrive at Raleigh same day, by 10 p m.

Leave Raleigh every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 a m, arrive at Nashville by noon, and at Halifax same day by 10 p m.

2106. From Enfield by Mount Prospect to Tarboro,' 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Enfield every Monday at 11 a m, arrive at Tarboro' same day by 6 p m.

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday at 8 a m, arrive at Enfield same day, by 5 p m.

2107. From Nashville by Rocky Mount to Tarborough, 28 miles and back, three times a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Nashville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at noon, after the arrival of the mail from Raleigh, arrive at Tarboro' same days by 9 p m.

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Nashville, same days by noon.

2108. From Milton by Caswell c. h. Brown's Store, Lenox Castle, High Rock, Greensboro', New Garden, Kerne's ⋈ Roads and Waughtown to Salem, 82 miles and back, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Milton every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Greensboro' next days by 11 a m, leave same at 1 p m, and arrive at Salem same days, Wednesday and Saturday by 8 p m.

Leave Salem every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 a m, arrive at Greensboro' by 10 a m, and at Milton every Thursday and Monday by 8 a m.

2109. From Salem by Longtown, Lexington, Salisbury, China Grove, Concord, Cowan's store, Charlotte, and White Hall to York c. h. S. C. 112 miles and back, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Salem every Monday and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Salisbury same days by 1 p m; leave Salisbury at 2 p m, arrive at Concord same days by 8 p m; leave Concord next days, Tuesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Charlotte by 10 a m; leave Charlotte at 12 noon, and arrive at York c. h. same days, Tuesday and Friday by 7 p m.

Leave York c. h. every Monday and Thursday at 3 a m, arrive at Charlotte by 11 a m; leave Charlotte at 1 p m, and arrive at Concord same days, Monday and Thursday by 7 p m; leave Concord next days, Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Salisbury by 9 a m; leave Salisbury at 10 a m, and arrive at Salem same days, Tuesday and Friday by 8 p m.

2110. From Norfolk, Va. by Portsmouth, Hargroves, Suffolk, Somerton, Winton, N. C. Murfreesboro', Hicksky Bridge, Scotland Neck and Rosemouth to Tarboro', 132 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.—*(While a post office is in operation at Winton, that part of this route which lies between Winton and Murfreesboro' may be carried in a 2 horse stage.)*

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Suffolk by 3 p m, and at Winton the same days by 9 p m, and at Murfreesboro' by 11 p m; leave Murfreesboro' next days at 3 a m, arrive at Winton by 5 a m, and at Tarboro' same days, Wednesday Friday and Monday by 6 p m.

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Winton same days by 9 p m; leave Winton next days after the arrival of the mail from Murfreesboro' at 5 a m, and arrive at Suffolk by 11 a m; leave Suffolk at half past 11, arrive at Norfolk same days, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday by 4 p m.

2111. From Tarboro' by Oak Grove, Stauntonburg, and Cox's Store to Fayetteville, 108 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Fayetteville next days, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p m.

Leave Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 a m, arrive at Tarboro' next days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 7 a m.

2112. From Somerton, Va. by Gates c. h. Minton's and Ballard's Bridge to Edenton, 42 miles and back, once a week in sulkies.

Leave Somerton every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Edenton same day by 6 p m.

Leave Edenton every Thursday at 5 a m, and arrive at Somerton same day by 6 p m.

2113. From Edenton by Plymouth to Washington, 54 miles and back, twice a week, in sulkies.

Leave Edenton every Sunday and Wednesday at 3 p m, arrive at Washington next days, Monday and Thursday by 5 p m.

Leave Washington every Tuesday and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Edenton next days, Wednesday and Saturday by 9 a m.

2114. From Norfolk, Va. by Deep Creek, New Lebanon, N. C. Elizabeth City, Woodville and Hertford to Edenton, 76 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse stages between Norfolk and Elizabeth City, and twice a week in 2 horse stages between Elizabeth City and Edenton.

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Elizabeth City same days by 7 p m; leave Elizabeth City every Sunday and Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Edenton same days by 2 p m.

Leave Edenton every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a m arrive at Elizabeth City same days by 6 p m, leave Elizabeth City every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 a m, arrive at Norfolk same days by 4 p m.

2115. From Warrenton by Grove Hill, Littleton, Fortune's Fork, Halifax and Northampton c. h. to Murfreesboro', 70 miles and back, three times a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Warrenton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Halifax same days by 10 p m, and at Murfreesboro' next days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3 p m.

Leave Murfreesboro' every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a m, arrive at Halifax same days by 6 p m, and at Warrenton next days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 2 p m.

2116. From Diamond Grove to Northampton c. h. and back, once a week.

Leave Diamond Grove every Wednesday at 12 noon, arrive at Northampton c. h. same day by 2 p m.

Leave Northampton c. h. every Wednesday at 4 p m, after the arrival of the mail from Murfreesboro', arrive at Diamond Grove same day by 7 p m.

2117. From Winton by Pitch Landing, Bethel, Colerain, Mount Gold, Windsor, and Merry Hill, to Edenton, 70 miles and back, once a week, in sulkies.

Leave Winton, every Friday at 9 a m, arrive at Edenton next day, Saturday, by 6 p m.

Leave Edenton every Wednesday at 10 a m, arrive at Winton next day, Thurs. day, by 7 p m.

2118. From Windsor by Turner's ⋈ Roads, Britton's Store and Scotland Neck to Bryan's Cross Roads; thence by Britton's Store and Turner's ⋈ Roads to Windsor, 90 miles, equal to 45 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Windsor every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Scotland Neck same day by 5 p m, at Bryan's ⋈ Roads next day by 10 a m. Leave same at 12 m, and arrive at Windsor every Saturday by 10 a m.

2119. From Woodville to Durant's Neck, 12 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Woodville every Monday at 10 a m, arrive at Durant's Neck same day by 1 p m.

Leave Durant's Neck every Monday at 2 p m, arrive at Woodville same day by 5 p m.

2120. From Elizabeth City by Camden c. h. Indiantown, Currituck c. h. Tull's Creek, North West River Bridge and Great Bridge to Norfolk, 62 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Elizabeth City every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Norfolk the next day, Thursday by 9 a m.

Leave Norfolk every Thursday at 11 a m, arrive at Elizabeth City next day, Friday, by 6 p m.

2121. From Tarboro' by Sparta, Benboro', Greenville, Washington and Swift Creek Bridge to Newbern, 85 miles and back, three times a week in two horse stages,

Leave Tarboro' every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Washington same days by 9 p m, and at Newbern next days, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, by 4 p m.

Leave Newbern every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m, arrive at Washington same days by 6 p m, and at Tarboro' every Wednesday, Friday and Monday, by 7 p m.

2122. From Stantonburg by Snow Hill Hookerston, Kinston, Strabane and Albertson's to Kenansville, 80 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Stantonburg every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Kenansville every Friday at 6 p m.

Leave Kenansville every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Stantonburg every Wednesday by 6 p m.

2123. From Warrenton by Ellisville, Williamsboro', Oxford, Roxboro', Williamsville, Leesburg, Red House and Milton to Danville, Va. 92 miles and back, twice a week in two horse stages.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 p m, arrive at Oxford same days by 10 p m, and at Danville the next days, Wednesday and Sunday, by 9 p m.

Leave Danville every Monday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Milton by 8 a m; leave Milton at 9 a m, arrive at Oxford same days by 9 p m; leave Oxford next days, Tuesday and Friday, at 4 a m, and arrive at Warrenton same days by noon.

2124. From Danville, Va. by West Castle, N. C. Lewsons, Rawlingsburg, Wentworth, Mount Pleasant, Madison, Rocky Spring, Blakely and Paynesville to Salem, 83 miles, return by way of Oak Ridge and Summerfield to Danville, once a week.

Leave Danville every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Salem every Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Salem every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Danville every Thursday by 6 p m.

2125. From Salem by Huntsville, Houstonville, Tabor Church, Bethany Church, Statesville, Oak Grove, Hokesville, Morgantown, Brindletown, Bedfordsville, Rutherfordton, White Oak, Gowansville, S. C. and Milford to Greenville, 196 miles and back, twice a week, in four horse post coaches.

Leave Salem every Monday and Thursday at 4 a m, arrive at Huntsville by 8 a m, and at Statesville same days by 8 p m; leave Statesville next days, Tuesday and Friday, at 5 a m, arrive at Morgantown same days by 6 p m; leave Morgantown next days, Wednesday and Saturday, by 5 a m, and arrive at Greenville next days, Thursday and Sunday by 11 a m.

Leave Greenville every Saturday and Tuesday at 1 p m, arrive at Morgantown next days, Sunday and Wednesday, by 7 p m; leave Morgantown next days, Monday and Thursday, at 5 a m, arrive at Statesville same days by 6 p m; leave Statesville next days, Tuesday and Friday, at 5 a m, arrive at Salem same days by 8 p m.

2126. From Enfield by Brinkleysville to Hillsbridge; return by Sycamore Alley to Enfield, equal to 18 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Enfield every Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Hillsbridge by 1 p m, and at Enfield same day by 8 p m.

2127. From Louisburg by Haysville, Lynnville, Health Seat, Oxford, Young's Store and Brownsville to Clarksville, in Va. 59 miles; return by Bullocks, Daniel's Store, Early's Store and Oxford, once a week.

Leave Louisburg every Thursday at 3 a m, arrive at Clarksville every Friday by 10 a m.

Leave Clarksville every Friday at 12 noon, arrive at Louisburg every Saturday by 8 p m.

2128. From Raleigh by Wake Forest, Lemay's ⋈ Roads, Wilton and Pattonsville to Oxford, 47 miles and back, once a week in two horse stages.

Leave Raleigh every Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Oxford same day by 8 p m.

Leave Oxford every Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Raleigh same day by 7 p m.

2129. From Raleigh by Chapel Hill, Hillsboro', Mason Hall, Hawfields, Haw River, Albright's and Allemance to Greensboro', 85 miles and back, twice a week, in four horse post coaches.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Greensboro' the next days, Wednesday and Saturday by 11 a m.

Leave Greensboro' every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Raleigh next days, Thursday and Sunday, by 8 p m.

2130. From Hillsboro' by Scottsville, Pleasant Grove, Anderson's Store, Fawcett's Store, Stony Creek, High Rock, Lenox Castle and Reeds Store to Wentworth, 67 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hillsboro' every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Wentworth the next day by noon.

Leave Wentworth every Sunday at half past 12 p m, arrive at Hillsboro' every Monday by 8 p m.

2131. From Raleigh by Fish Dam, Stagville, Red Mountain, Mount Tirzah and Van Hook's Store to Roxboro'; return the same road to Fish Dam, thence by Herndon's and Flemings to Raleigh, equal to 60 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 9 a m, arrive at Roxboro' next day, Saturday, by 6 p m.

Leave Roxboro' every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh every Thursday by 6 p m.

2132. From Huntsville by Hamptonville, New Castle, Wilkesboro' Jefferson and North Fork to Showns ⋈ Rods, Te. 97 miles and back, once a week, in two horse stages.

Leave Huntsville every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Wilkesboro' same day, by 5 p m; and at Showns ⋈ Roads next day, Saturday, by 10 p m.

Leave Showns ⋈ Roads, every Wednesday, at 5 a m, arrive at Wilkesboro' same day by 8 p m; and at Huntsville every Thursday, by 6 p m.

2133. From Wilkesboro' by Brier Creek to Jonesville, 23 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Wilkesboro' every Friday, at 7 a m, arrive at Jonesville same day, by 2 p m

Leave Jonesville every Thursday at 12 noon, arrive at Wilkesboro' same day by 6 p m.

2134. From Salem by Clemmonsville to Mocksville, 28 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Salem every Thursday at 10 a m, arrive at Mocksville same day by 6 p m.

Leave Mocksville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Salem same day by 4 p m.

2135. From Statesville by Liberty Hill, Sullivan, and Mount Pisgah to Statesville, equal to 17 miles, and back once a week.

Leave Statesville every Friday at 5 a m, and return to Statesville same day by 7 p m.

2136. From Huntsville to Rockford, 18 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Huntsville every Thursday at 9 a m, arrive at Rockford by 2 p m.

Leave Rockford at half past 2 p m, arrive at Huntsville same day, Thursday, by 8 p m.

2137. From Grayson c. h. Va. by Bowers's Store, N. C., Jeffersonton and Old Fields to Councils Store, 71 miles and back, once in two weeks.

Leave Grayson c. h. every other Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Councils Store next day Tuesday, by 6 p m.

Leave Councils Store every other Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Grayson c. h. next day, Saturday, by 6 p m.

2138. From Hillsboro' by Oakland, Cedar Grove, Prospect Hill, Cochran's Store, McMurry's and Leesburg to Milton, 45 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Hillsboro' every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Milton same day by 8 p m.

Leave Milton every Tuesday at 4 a m, arrive at Hillsboro' same day by 8 p m.

2139. From Charlotte by Maxwell's store, Morrison's Tan Yard, Surveysville, Fullwoods store, Oakville, Jacksonville and Dillonville to Ingram's store; return by Walkersville, Findlaysville, Providence and Hemphill's store to Charlotte; equal to 52 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Charlotte every Thursday at noon, arrive at Ingram's store, every Friday by 7 p m.

Leave Ingram's store, every Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Charlotte every Monday, by 9 a m.

2140. From Fayetteville by Graham's bridge, Rockingham, Lilesville, Wadesborough, Lanesborough, Cockburn's store, Maxwell's store, Charlotte and Hunters ville, to Lincolnton, 159 miles, and back, once a week, in two horse stages.

Leave Fayetteville every Wednesday, at 4 a m, arrive at Wadesboro' every Thursday, by 10 a m; leave Wadesboro' at 11 a m, arrive at Charlotte every Friday by 10 a m, leave Charlotte at 11 a m, arrive at Lincolnton same day, by 7 p m *(Proposals will be rec'd for twice a week.)*

Leave Lincolnton every Wednesday at 4 p m, arrive at Charlotte every Thursday, at 11 a m; leave Charlotte at 12 noon; arrive at Wadesboro' every Friday, by 10 a m; leave Wadesboro' at 11 a m and arrive at Fayettville next day, Saturday, by 4 p m.

2141. From Hopewell to Beatties Ford, nine miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Hopewell every Friday, at 5 a m, arrive at Beatties Ford, same day, by 7 a m.

Leave Beatties Ford every Friday, after the arrival of the mail from Salisbury, arrive at Hopewell in two hours.

2142. From Charlotte by Steel Creek and Stowsville to Hoylesville, 29 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Charlotte every Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Hoylesville same day, by 8 p m.

Leave Hoylesville every Thursday at noon, arrive at Charlotte every Friday, by 9 a m.

2143. From Raleigh by Princes' Bridge, Pittsboro' Dorsettsville, Marley's Mills, Ashboro' and Spencer's to Salisbury, 118 miles and back, twice a week, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 a m, arrive at Salisbury next Thursday and Monday by 11 a m.

Leave Salisbury every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 p m, arrive at Raleigh the next Thursday and Monday by 4 p m.

2144 From Salisbury by Miranda, Mount Mourne and Beatties Ford to Lincolnton, 51 miles and back, once a week, in two hores stages.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday, at 2 p m, arrive at Lincolnton every Friday by 6 p m.

Leave Lincolnton every Wednesday at 10 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Thursday by 11 a m.

2145 From Salisbury, by Houston's to Statesville, 32 miles, twice a week, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Salisbury every Monday and Thursday, at noon, arrive at Statesville same days by 9 p m.

Leave Statesville Tuesday and Friday, at 3 a m, arrive at Salisbury same days by noon.

2146 From Charlotte by Jourdansville, China Grove, Pleasant Valley, Bell Air, S. C. Harrisburg, Lancaster c. h. Pleasant Hill, Sandtown, and Flat Rock to Camden, 80 miles, and back, twice a week, in two horse stages.

Leave Charlotte every Monday and Thursday, at noon, arrive at Camden next days, Tuesday and Friday by 8 p m.

Leave Camden every Monday and Thursday, at 4 a m, arrive at Charlotte next days, Tuesday and Thursday, by 11 a m.

2147 From Pittsboro' by Rocky Rest, Cane Creek, Hickory Mountain, Rocky River, Sandy Grove, Long's Mills, Holt's Store, and Clapps to Greensboro' 68 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Pittsboro' every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Greensboro' every Thursday by 6 p m.

Leave Greensboro' every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Pittsboro' every Saturday by 6 p m.

2148. From Salisbury by Mount Vernon to County Line, 25 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at noon, arrive at County Line same day by 8 p m.

Leave County Line every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Salisbury same day by noon.

2149 From Raleigh by Webb's Mills and Buckhorn Falls to Haywood; return by Selby's Store to Raleigh, equal to 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Haywood same day by 8 p m, and at Raleigh every Saturday by 6 p m.

2150 From Salisbury, by Spring Grove, Sherrills Ford, Mountain Creek, Lincolnton, Wilfong's Mills, Morgantown, Lower Creek, and Fort Defiance, to Wilkesboro', 150 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Monday at 12 noon, arrive at Wilkesboro' every Thursday by 5 p m.

Leave Wilkesboro' every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Monday by 9 a m.

2151 From Lincolnton, by Wilsonsville, Garner's Ford, Duncon's Creek, Rutherfordton, Edneyville, and Murraysville, to Asheville, 110 miles and back, once a week, in 2 horse stages.

Leave Lincolnton every Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Rutherfordton same day, and at Ashville every Sunday by 8 p m.

Leave Ashville every Monday at 3 a m, arrive at Lincolnton every Tuesday by 6 p m.

2152 From Rutherfordton, by High Shoals, Moorsboro', Beaver Dam, and Erwinsville, to Buffalo, 45 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton every Sunday at 5 a m, arrive at Buffalo same day by 7 p m.

Leave Buffalo every Monday at 4 a m, arrive at Irwinsville by 7 a m, and at Rutherfordton same day by 3 p m.

2153 From Salisbury, by Fulton, to Huntsville, return by Mocksville to Salisbury, once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at noon, arrive at Huntsville same day, and at Salisbury every Friday by 11 a m.

2154 From Morgantown, by Pleasant Garden, Old Fort, and Swannano, to Asheville, 60 miles and back, once a week, in stages.

Leave Morgantown every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Ashville same day by 6 p m.

Leave Ashville every Sunday at 5 a m, arrive at Morgantown same day by 10 p m.

2155 From Morgantown by Beard's Forge and Little River, to Statesville, 61 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morgantown every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Statesville every Tuesday by 5 p m.

Leave Statesville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Morgantown every Thursday by 5 p m.

2156 From Charlotte, by Alexandrians, Hickory Grove, Mount Mourne, Statesville, Mount Pleasant, Stoney Point, and Bogles, to Wilkesboro', 79 miles and back, once a week, in stages.

Leave Charlotte every Thursday at 11 a m, arrive at Statesville same day by 5 p m.

Leave Statesville every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Wilkesboro' same day by 4 p m.

Leave Wilkesboro' every Thursday at 3 a m arrive at Charlotte every Friday by 11 a m.

2157 From Chapel Hill, by Glover Garden, Newlin's, Long's Mills, Troy's Store, New Salem, New Market, Hunt's Store, and Brummels to Lexington. Return by way of Fair Grove, La Grange, and New Market; equal to 82 miles and back once a week.

Leave Chapel Hill every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Lexington Sunday by 6 p m.

Leave Lexington every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Chapel Hill every Tuesday by 6 p m.

2158 From Ashville, by Mill Run, Claytonville, Cathey's Creek, Toxaway, S. C. Keowee, and Pickens c. h. to Pendleton, 92 miles and back, once in two weeks.

Leave Ashville every other Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Pendleton the next Wednesday by noon.

Leave Pendleton every other Thursday at noon, arrive at Ashville the next Saturday by 6 p m.

2159 From Ashville by Turkey Creek, Haywood c. h. or Waynesville, and Franklin, to Clayton, Ga., 98 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ashville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Clayton every Wednesday by 6 p m.

Leave Clayton every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashville every Sunday by 4 p m.

2160. From Chapel Hill, by Pittsboro', Haywood, and Reid's Store, to Fayetteville, thence by Northington's, Martha's Vineyard, and Haywood, to Pittsboro' and Chapel Hill; equal to 73 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Chapel Hill every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Fayetteville every Monday by 4 p m.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday at 5 a m, arrive at Chapel Hill every Wednesday by 6 p m.

2161. From Morgantown, by Little River, North Cove, Bear Creek, Batersville, Greenleesville, and Ivy, to Ashville, 91 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morgantown every Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Ashville every Sunday by 8 p m.

Leave Ashville every Monday at 4 a m, arrive at Morgantown every Tuesday by 8 p m.

2162. From Statesville by Thomas' Ferry, to Mountain Creek, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Statesville every Monday at 1 p m, arrive at Mountain Creek same day by 7 p m.

Leave Mountain Creek every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Statesville same day by 11 a m.

2163. From Pittsboro', by Ramsey's Mills, Tick Creek, Underwood's Store, Allen's Store, Moffit's Mills, Brower's Mills, Waddle's Ferry, Tyson's Store, Gulph, and Pediar's Hill, to Pittsboro'; equal to 43 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Pittsboro' every Wednesday at 8 a m, and return so as to arrive at Pittsboro' every Friday by 4 p m.

2164. From Wentworth, by Troublesome Iron Works, Martinsville, Greensboro', Centre, Mendenhall's Mills, and Gardner's Store, to Ashboro', 54 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Wentworth every Thursday and Sunday at 3 p m, arrive at Ashboro' every Friday and Monday by 6 p m.

Leave Ashboro' every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Wentworth every Thursday and Sunday by 12 noon.

2165. From Fayetteville, by Packet Office, Carthage, Mechanics' Hill, Caledonia, and Hill's Store, to Salisbury, 142 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Thursday by 10 a m.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 3 p m, arrive at Fayetteville every Sunday by 5 p m.

2166. From Fayetteville, by New Gilead, Butler's Mills, Lawrenceville, Morgan's Store, and Chisholm's Store, to Salisbury, 120 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Monday by 9 a m.

Leave Salisbury every Monday at 3 p m, arrive at Fayetteville every Thursday by 4 p m.

2167. From Cheraw, S. C. ey Sneedsboro', N. C. Morven, Sharp's Store, Wadesboro', Beard's Store, Norwood's, Smith's Store and Kendall's to Salisbury, 86 miles and back, twice a week, in 2 horse stages.

Leave Cheraw every Sunday and Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Salisbury Monday and Thursday by 11 a m.

Leave Salisbury every Tuesday and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Cheraw every Wednesday and Saturday by 11 a m.

2168. From Rockingham to Cheraw, S. C. 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rockingham every Wednesday at 4 a m, arrive at Cheraw, same day by 9 p m.

Leave Cheraw everey Monday at noon, arrive at Rockingham same day by 5 p m.

2169. From Lumberton by Philadelphus, Montpelier, Bolivar, Cowper Hill, Stewartsville, Queensdale, and Alfordsville to Lumberton, equal to 43 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lumberton every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Stewartsville every Tuesday by 9 a m, and at Lumberton the same day by 7 p m.

2170. From Warrenton by Ransom's Bridge, Belford, and Hilliardstown to Nashville, 44 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday at 10 a m, arrive at Nashville every Wednesday by 10 a m.

Leave Nashville every Wednesday at 2 p m, arrive at Warrenton every Thursday by 2 p m.

2171. From Halifax by Dawson's & Roads, Scotland Neck, Palmyra, and Clarks Store, to Hamilton, 42 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Hamilton same day by 7 p m.

Leave Hamilton every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Halifax same day by 7 p m.

2172. From Tarboro' by Davis's Store, Hamilton, Williamston, Gardners Bridge, Plymouth, and Cool Spring to Columbia, 100 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Tarboro' every Thursday at 10 a m, arrive at Hamilton same day by 6 p m.

Leave Hamilton next day at 6 a m, arrive at Plymouth every Friday by 4 p m.

Leave Plymouth every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Columbia every Saturday by 7 p m.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Plymouth same day by 8 p m, at Hamilton every Tuesday by 6 p m, and at Tarboro' every Wednesday by 3 p m.

2173. From Washington by Bath, Pantego, Log House Landing, Germantown, Swindall, and Lake Landing to Middleton, 34 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Washington every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Middleton every Saturday by 8 p m.

Leave Middleton every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Washington every Thursday by 8 p m.

2174. From Raleigh by Smithfield, Waynesboro' Spring Bank, Kinston, Cox's Bridge and Cove Creek to Newbern, 120 miles and back, twice a week, in 2 horse stages.

Leave Raleigh every Monday and Thursday at 10 a m, arrive at Newbern every Wednesday and Saturday by 4 p m.

Leave Newbern every Monday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday by 4 p m.

2175. From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, and West Brook to Wilmington, 88 miles and back, three times a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Wilmington next day by 11 a m.

Leave Wilmington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Fayetteville next days by 5 p m.

2176. From Newbern by Trent Bridge, Cross Roads, Swansboro', French Mills, and Onslow c. h., to Wilmington, 130 miles, once a week and back, in 2 horse stages.

Leave Newbern every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Wilmington every Wednesday by 11 a m.

Leave Wilmington every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Newbern every Friday by 8 p m.

2177. From Wilmington by Orton to Smithville, 29 miles and back, twice a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Wilmington every Sunday and Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive as Smithville same days by 8 p m.

Leave Smithville every Sunday and Wednesday at 4 a m, arrive at Wilmington same days by 11 a m.

2178. From Wilmington by Beatie's Bridge to Gravelly Hill, 40 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Wilmington every Wednesday at 2 p m, arrive at Gravelly Hill every Thursday by 5 p m.

Leave Gravelly Hill every Tuesday at 9 a m, arrive at Wilmington every Wednesday by 10 a m.

2179. From Fayetteville by Clinton, Duplin Old c. h., Wrightsville Keenansville, Comfort and Trenton, to Newbern, 137 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Newbern every Saturday by 5 p m.

Leave Newbern every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Fayetteville every Wednesday by 5 p m,

2180 From Keenansville by Rockfish to Wilmington, 56 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Keenansville every Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Wilmington every Saturday by 6 p m.

Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Keenansville every Friday by 10 a m.

2181 From Onslow c. h. to Richlands, 14 miles and back once a week.

Leave Onslow c. h. every Thursday at 3 p m, arrive at Richlands same day by 7 p m.

Leave Richlands every Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Onslow c. h. by 11 a m.

2182. From Newbern by Bordensville to Beaufort, 46 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Newbern every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Beaufort same day by 7 p m.

Leave Beaufort every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Newbern same day by 7 p m.

2183. From Smithfield by Whitley's to Stantonburg 39 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Smithfield every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Stantonburg same day by 7 p m.

Leave Stantonburg every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Smithfield same day by 6 p m.

2184. From Currituck c. h. to Poplar Branch 17 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Currituck c. h. every Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Poplar Branch same day by 5 p m.

Leave Poplar Branch eveay Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Currituck c. h. same day by 10 a m.

$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, some time in May last, a negro man named JACOB, about 33 years of age, six feet high, very black, has a scar on his left leg. Any person delivering said negro to me, or confining him in some Jail so that I get him again shall receive the above reward. A. G. CARTER.

Rowan co. N. C. July 10, 1830. 4t33

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Statesville, N. C. on the 1st day of July, 1830.

A	Andrew Murdock 2
A. W. Alexander	Mt. Moria Lodge 2
Elizabeth Aobot	James Mays 2
B	James McKenzie 2
Samuel R. Bell	Nancy McKay
William Burnett	Hugh L. McRee
Charles M. Bishop	William McJimsey
William A. Barr	David McCanless
Richard T. Brumby	Ross McLelland
William H. Bowman	Alex. McRee
E. R. D. Beggarly	Neill McKay
David Beaty	William McBride
C	N
James Crawford	Maxwel Nesbit
Thomas Crawford	O
John Carrigan	John V. Orton
James Crew	James Orton
John Carlton	Mrs. Margt. Osborne
D	P
Thomas Duvall	William Potts
E	Elias Plott
Rev. Etheldred Ellis	John Pumroy
F	William Pierce
Dr. Abner Franklin 2	R
John Feimster	Mathew Roberts
G	William Robinson
James Guy	George Robinson
H	George Reid
Mrs. Sarah Horton	S
Mrs. Pantha L. Houston	Ross Simonton
Robert Huggins	William Sparks
William Huie	Archibald D. Smith
Benjamin Huie	Isaac Saunders
I	Col. Azel Sharpe
Zearey Ingram	C. Simmonds
J	William Smith
Amos Jacobs	Alex. Scott
Mrs. Tabitha Jacobs	John Stevenson
Mr. Johnson	T
Hugh Jones	Isaiah W. Thompson
Miles Johnson	Ann Templeton
Giles Lindley 3	Robey Tucker
K	James B. Thomas
Samuel King, Esq.	Dr. W. F. Thomas
L	W
Robert Leonard	William Witherspoon 2
M	John Welch
James Martin	Tho. S. Watts, (Tanner)
Isaac Marshall	William Wilson.

3t31 W. KERR, *P. M.*

VIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

Salisbury:

JULY 27, 1830.

The Union.—When President Jackson gave the toast, "The Federal Union—it *must* be preserved," many of the party opposed to his administration, and strong advocates of the Tariff, said that it clearly indicated the President's high sense of the importance of the Union to secure to us all the blessings of National prosperity, as well as *his determination to preserve it by military force.* To the first opinion we most willingly accord our approbation—from the latter we dissent.

The President's toast had direct reference to the constitution, which the sentiment, and the time of its delivery evidently show. He said the Federal Union *must* be preserved, but how? By military force? No. But by the preservation of the constitution. He has commenced the work by his refusal to sign the Maysville road bill, and he will continue to lend his efforts to bring the constitution back to its true reading. The President knows that it is necessary to preserve the Constitution, if we would secure the longer continuance of the Union.

If we may be permitted to speak of ourselves with this subject, we will here notice a report which we understand has been sedulously circulated through this and the neighboring counties, highly prejudicial to our interests, and calculated, if permitted to spread, to stamp our character with infamy and disgrace. It is rumored through the country, as we are creditably informed, that we are the advocates of Disunion, and warmly inculcate principles, which, if carried out into practice, would lead to a dismemberment of the confederacy.

We do not pause to declare the propagators and promoters of such unfounded and unwarrantable imputations criminally, and corruptly, *liars* and *slanderers*, without any reverence for the precepts of morality, or the laws of Society. If a veneration for the Constitution of the United States, and an ardent zeal for its preservation can constitute us Disunionists, then indeed are we such, and shall ever continue to be so. We look to the safety and preservation of the Constitution, which guarantees the sovereignty of the States, as being the only possible mode of perpetuating our Union. If then, when its letter has been disregarded, and its spirit contemned, we have endeavoured to excite in the minds of the people a proper sense of their wrongs, why should our course be imputed to foul motives? We know of no reason, save that the spirit of malignity and a perfect indifference to the welfare of our country pervades the bosoms of some men among us, who have thus thought proper to attempt to affix the stain of hostility to the Union upon us.

We know not who the authors of this report are, but we can conjecture their *motives*. The *motives* and the *means* are worthy of each other. What! because we exert our humble efforts to preserve the Constitution—because we applaud the President for his support of constitutional liberty—because we have given our aid to arrest the progress of evil and corrupt legislation—is it for this that we are supposed to be friendly to Disunion? If so, then Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson, and all the distinguished men of the Republican party are friendly to Disunion. We only support the principles they advocated and maintained.

But perhaps we are supposed to be in favour of Disunion, because we have taken our ground, to fight with *moral* weapons, the oppressors of the South—because we have called the Tariff of 1828 an iniquitious measure, which has paralised the industrious hand of husbandry, and makes the people "poor indeed." We would ask who look more like Disunionists—those who stand by and see the Constitution violated, and the South borne down under the heaviest burthens, and justify such measures—or we, who uphold the Constitution and the rights of the Southern States?

Perhaps there is yet another reason why we are called disunionists—that is, because we will not join in the hue and cry against our sister State, South Carolina, and charge her with *treason* and *Disunion*. We are candid to declare we did not like one or two toasts given at several dinners in South Carolina. Shall the people of that state for those sentiments be branded with the name of traitors! South Carolina, that gallant state, which during the Revolutionary War poured her blood and treasure out, like water, for liberty—she wish to destroy the Union!—she wish to pull down the edifice, which she so largely contributed to erect! No, the charge is untrue. The people of South Carolina are as much attached to the Union as those of any other state. If they ever separate from the Union, it will be, not that they love the Union less, but that they love liberty more—and with no less truth, the same may be said of North Carolina and all the Southern States.

We appeal to our past course for the refutation of the charge of Disunion, and invite a critical examination of our language in relation to the wrongs which have been inflicted upon the South by the General Government, and will conclude by giving the following patriotick sentiment of Mr. Calhoun at a dinner lately given to him in Pendleton, South Carolina:—"Consolidation and Disunion—the two extremes of our system; they are both equally the object of our apprehension."

[illegible] Proteus made [illegible] confine to a particular point the man [illegible] shifts his ground of argument?

No language could be more strictly applicable to Mr. Ritchie than the above. At a moment when he was thought to be irrecoverably infected with the *insania* of State Rights, (as the Liberals used to term such as were opposed to an enlarged construction of the constitution) he suddenly veers about, and shapes his course *North East*, to traffick with those whose doctrines he has heretofore reprobated in such unmeasured terms.

Mr. Ritchie who could declare in 1822 when some trifling power was assumed by the Genl government which in its exercise by the National legislature prejudiced some minor interests of the State of Virginia, that that State would (unless *such* usurpations by the Federal government were cut short) throw herself upon her sovereignty, declare the exercise of the power null and void, and if persisted in, would be met by *force* on the part of that State—we repeat, Mr. Ritchie, who could declare such opinions in 1822 for such trifling considerations, *now*, when every essential state right, involving the most important interests, is denied and prohibited to the States, and despotically assumed to the destruction of a portion of the Union, contradicts his own doctrines, and declares the course of South Carolina, which he says is pursuing one precisely similar to that pointed out by himself in 1822, to be unconstitutional, and without any just cause.

Where is the apology to be found for such contradictory opinions and palpable inconsistences? What powerful interest has operated upon his mind to hurry him into a dereliction of his former principles and to change the channel in which his thoughts have so long flowed in relation to this interesting subject of the rights of the States?

But Mr. Ritchie has misrepresented the views of South Carolina with regard to the many violations of the Federal compact. It is not her purpose to pursue the violent measures recommended to the people of Virginia in 1822 by Mr. Ritchie, of the Enquirer. When a convention is called in the State of South Carolina, if we understand the object aright, it is to declare the Tariff and Internal Improvement systems unconstitutional, and to call upon the other States of the Union to co-operate with her to *effect a repeal* of those laws, and not to *resist* them as Mr. Ritchie supposes.

What more mild and prudent course could the state determine upon than this? In what other manner can it be reasonably expected to bring back the administration of the General government to its original purity, and to preserve the Union of the States? We know of no other.

But how has Mr. Ritchie found out that Virginia will not side with S. Carolina? Does Virginia change about with Mr. Ritchie, or is her voice controlled by him? Why then does he set himself up as the organ of the state right's party, when he has so shamefully deserted it? No reliance is therefore to be placed upon his assertions since they have been made without any knowledge for their foundation, and even contrary to his former established notions. He will now loose the confidence of both parties and connot fail to meet with the fate of all renegadoes. May he be held up as an object of scorn and detestation, to warn all, who may hereafter contemplate desertion, to eschew his path.

We owe an apology to those, who celebrated the Anniversary of American Independence in Cabarrus county, for the non-appearance of the proceedings which were sent to us. We received them and immediately placed them among other communications intended for publication, but by some means or other they were mislaid. Should the publication be yet desired, we will thank those who furnished us with them before, to transmit us another copy. We have deferred this notice till now, hoping to lay our hands upon them in time for this week's paper.

We had prepared for this paper the toasts and speeches delivered at the dinner in Charleston given to Gen. Hayne and Col. Drayton, and which we promised to give to our readers this week, but from unavoidable necessity we have been compelled to postpone their publication.

A long string of Advertisements flocked upon us very unexpectedly this week, which must always take precedence of other matter. We will however publish the Charleston dinner proceedings, which cannot fail to be interesting to our readers, as early as possible.

We have been compelled likewise to defer the publication of the proceedings at several Anniversary dinners for the same reason. We hope under these circumstances we shall not be censured for the delay.

☞ The ninth Anniversary of the Iredell co. Bible Society, will be held in Statesville, on Wednesday the 4th August. It is expected, that a discourse will be delivered by the Rev. Thomas Espy, and that addresses will be made by two or three other persons. As the Bible cause is advancing in our State, with a progress truly encouraging; and as this will be our last annual meeting previous to the expiration of the Great National Supply of two years; it is peculiarly desirable, that all our members and friends should favour us with their presence and assistance. Exercises commence at 11 o'clock.

D. GOULD, *President of Iredell county, Bible Society.*

Iredell co. July 8, 1830. 3t30

A Camp [illegible] will be held on the 5th August, at [illegible] Lincoln county, on the road leading from [illegible] to Turkerfell's Ferry, eight miles from Beattie's Ford. Another on the 12th at Zion in [illegible] county, four miles from Lawrenceville. And a third in the same county, on the [illegible] day of Sept. at Centre, on the road leading from Salisbury to Cheraw five miles from Allenton.

The Preachers travelling and local are invited to attend them. [illegible] *Communicated.*

BEBB[illegible] BOWE[illegible] HULL

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that they have commenced the

BUTCHERING BUSINESS,

and will offer BEEF at the MARKET HOUSE in Salisbury on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings in each week during the balance of the season. Their Beef is as good as can be procured from the mountains, and will be sold at the following prices:

3 Cents per lb. for fore quarter;
3½ do do for hind quarter; and
4 do do for choice pieces, without neck or shank.

We invite the public to call and see for themselves, and if they find the *Beef* satisfactory, we solicit their patronage, and pledge our best exertions to deserve it. 4t34

[illegible] & HULL

Salisbury, 23d July, 183[illegible]

N. B. All persons indebted to the late firm of Krider & Bowers, for Beef for the years 1828 and 1829 are earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment or I shall be under the necessity of placing their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Tailoring Business.

HORACE H. BEARD, recently from Philadelphia, (where he worked for several years in the best shops,) respectfully announces to the gentlemen of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Torrence as a Store, and a few doors below Mr. Murphy's, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line with the utmost neatness and punctuality, and will prove that the charge against his profession for a want of the latter quality is not true as far as he is concerned.

Mr. Beard will be enabled to make all kinds of garments agreeably to the latest Fashions, inasmuch as he is well acquainted with the best workmen in Philadelphia with whom he has made arrangements so as to receive the latest London Fashions as soon as they can be sent out. He will keep none but the best workmen: he intends, as soon as convenient, to send to Philadelphia for such as he knows to be good and faithful.

From his long experience in the business, and by unremitted attention, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. All orders from a distance will be punctually attended to, and executed on the shortest notice agreeably to directions. All kinds of cutting out will be done on the shortest notice and warranted to fit well. Country produce will be taken in payment for work at the market prices.

Salisbury, July 26, 1830. 29tf

Committed

ON the 11th July, to the Jail of Lincoln county, a runaway, who calls himself JIM, says he belongs to James Walker of Luninburg, Virginia, that he left his master in Georgia, where he had taken him with a drove for sale. Jim is about 30 years old, dark complected, 5 feet high, has a scar on his forehead and right arm, the former he says was cut with a rock, he has with him a fiddle and a blue cloth coat and pantaloons. The owner is requested to come prepared agreeably to law, and prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, *Jailer.*

July 19th, 1830. 29tf

THOMAS HUIE Jr. & ROBERT HUIE have mutually dissolved their copartnership in the purchase and sale of negroes.

Salisbury July 1st, 1830 26tf

Partnership.

THE Factorage and Commission business of Henry W. Conner will be continued by the subscribers, under the firm of H. W. Conner & Co. from this date.

6t29 HENRY W. CONNER,
JOHN P. TAMPLET.

Charleston, June 1, 1830

No Combination and a Free Trade.

EARTHEN WARE & LOOKING GLASSES,

THOS. J. BARROW, & CO.

Importers, 88 Water-Street, N. York,

OFFER for sale 1,000 Packages Earthenware, Glass, China and Looking Glasses, comprising the most complete assortment ever offered in this market, and which will be repacked to the Country Merchant at the lowest prices. In consequence of having refused to join the *Combination* for regulating the prices of Crockery, in this city, we have been made the subjects of a most intolerant persecution, the object of which is nothing less than *our entire ruin and expulsion from the trade*, our characters have been assailed as men of integrity and fair dealing, our credit as a house of responsibility impeached and every endeavor made to ruin it, and to crown the whole our importations through the regular channels have been all stopped, (in consequence of threats thrown out to the Manufacturers in England) so that we have been obliged to employ Agents in Liverpool to make our purchases in such a manner that our names would not appear in the transaction—all the facilities attendant upon obtaining credit for our importations are denied to us, and nothing but cash in Liverpool will obtain for us our needed supplies of ware.—We are suffering these hardships in the cause of the Merchant and Consumer of this description of goods, no less than our own, and to them, as our last resort, we come for aid and assistance; so long as we are enabled to sustain ourselves against more than forty men, who have combined to bring about our ruin in this unheard of manner, we will continue to sell our goods Free and independent at our own rates *for Cash or approved city acceptances only.* 6t29.

THOS. J. BARROW, & CO.
88 Water Street, above Old Slip.

POETRY.

YOUTH AND AGE.

From Legendary Ballads, by T. Moore, Esq.

"Tell me what's Love?" said Youth one day,
To drooping Age, who crossed his way.
"It is a sunny hour of play,
For which repentance dear doth pay;
Repentance! Repentance!
And this is love as wise men say."

"Tell me, what's Love?" said Youth once more,
Fearful, yet fond of Age's lore,
"Soft as a passing summer's wind,
Would'st know the blight it leaves behind?
Repentance! Repentance!
And this is love—when love is o'er."

"Tell me what's Love?" said Youth again,
Trusting the hint, but not the pain,
"Sweet as a May tree's scented air—
Mark ye what bitter fruit 'twill bear,
Repentance! Repentance!
This, this is Love—sweet Youth beware."

Just then, young Love himself came by,
And cast on Youth a smiling eye.
Who could resist that glance's ray?
In vain did Age his warning say,
Repentance! Repentance!
Youth laughing went with Love away.

A SPECULATION.

Of all speculations the market holds forth,
The best that I know, for the lover of pelf,
Is, to buy up a fop at the price he is worth,
And sell him at that which he sets on himself.

New Fashionable & Cheap GOODS.

MICHAEL BROWN

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he is now opening, at his old stand in Salisbury, an elegant assortment of

New, Fashionable, & Cheap Goods,

direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and selected by himself, from the *latest importations* for the Spring of 1830: Which he offers as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. His assortment comprises every article usually kept in Stores. Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. 18

Salisbury, May 7th, 1830.

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber has opened a shop in the above line of business, first door above Mr. Jone's Tavern, and formerly occupied by Peter Krider, as a shoe shop; where he is prepared to furnish the surrounding country with all kinds of *furniture* in the above line, such as

Sideboards, Secretaries,
Bureaus, Corner Cupboards,
Breakfast & Dinner Tables,
Ladies Cribs, &c. &c.

He has in his employ two or three first rate workmen, and the best of timber, selected by himself. The subscriber hopes by due attention to business, to receive that share of patronage which merit deserves. 27tf

WILLIAM R. HUGHES.

July 12th, 1830.

Notice.

WILL be sold for cash, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in August next, a Lot of LAND in the Town of Charlotte, lying on the north side of Lot No. 150, containing twenty eight square poles, sold to satisfy the taxes due on said lot.

JOHN SLOAN, *Sheff.*
6t32 *of Mecklenburg county.*

Estate of John Andrews.

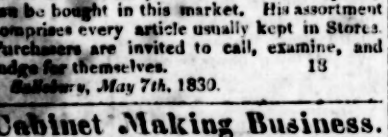
ON Thursday 5th August I will sell at the late dwelling house of John Andrews, Esq. dec'd. the property of said dec'd. consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Wagon, and Gears, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a valuable Library, one set of Surveying Instruments, and many other articles too tedious to mention, attendance and reasonable credit will be given by me

JOHN HOUSTON, *Administrator.*
July 8th, 1830. 3t29

N. B. All persons indebted to the Estate of John Andrews Esq. dec'd. are requested to come and settle their accounts. Those having claims against the Estate are notified to present them in legal form, within the limit of the law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. J. HOUSTON, *Ad'mr.*

A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.



STAGE FARE. $5.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days each way. The accommodation is good. Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North, will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this route from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches, and good gentle horses, and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronise him, comfortable and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr E. P. Guion's Hotel, in Raleigh and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8, A. M. and arrive in Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, 7, P. M. and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday 6, A. M. and arrive at Salisbury every Thursday and Sunday at 7, P. M.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, *Contractor.*
June 14, 1830. 25tf

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public, that he has

REMOVED HIS STORE

into his new and spacious building, just finished and fitted up in most elegant style, superior to any in the town: It is the stand formerly owned and occupied by his uncle, Daniel Cress, sen.; on Main street a few doors from the Court-House, west side: Where the subscriber hopes to receive calls from his old customers, and all others who are desirous of buying *cheap GOODS.*

ALSO,

The manufacturing of Stills and Tin Plate Ware, heretofore conducted by *Edward Cress*, will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber: who will keep constantly on hand, or manufacture to order,

Stills, and Tin Plate Ware,

made of the best materials, and in the most substantial and fashionable style of workmanship; and hopes, by a strict attention to this branch of business, to merit the patronage of the public.

DANIEL H. CRESS.
Dec. 4th, 1829. 17

Worthy of Attention!

COWAN & REEVES are now receiving and opening at their Store, Wood Grove in Rowan county, 13 miles west of Salisbury a general assortment of

New Fashionable and Cheap
GOODS.

selected by J. J. Reeves of the above firm, and bought for Cash from the latest importations in N. York and Philadelphia. All of which they are determined to sell as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this section of the country. Their assortment consists of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware,
Cutlery and Groceries

of all descriptions usually kept in Stores. Their friends and customers are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves. C. & R.
June 5th, 1830. 3mt34

Cowan & Reeves, respectfully beg leave to return their sincere thanks for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received from their friends and customers, and hope by close attention and steady habits to merit a continuance of the same.

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have entered into a copartnership, and will carry on the

Cabinet Making Business,

in the House formerly occupied by Thomas Holton, as a Tavern, and where Mr. Woodson kept his Shop previous to the engagement with Mr. Jarrot: The house is on Main Street a few doors east of the Court-House, where they will carry on the above business more extensively than ever was done in this place.

The materials shall be of the first quality, and their work executed in a durable, fashionable and elegant style; and their prices shall be moderate to correspond with the times.

Orders, from a distance, for

Sideboards; Bureaus;
Dining, Breakfast, Card and Ladies working Tables;
Secretaries, and working Desks;
Candle Stands, Wash Stands, Bed-steads, &c.

will be executed on short notice, and strictly in accordance with directions.

The subscribers solicit the patronage of the public, and hope they will merit it.

HORATIO WOODSON.
JOHN M. JARROT.
July 14th, 1830. 4t31

N. B. H. Woodson, returns his thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and hopes it will be continued.

Great Bargains in Lands.

THE subscriber offers for sale thirty or forty thousand acres of *Land*, situated in Ashe county, N. C. adjoining Burke county on the south, and the Tennessee line on the west and north. This land is surveyed off into tracts of from 800 to 1200 acres each, and the quality of each tract is certified to by the surveyor, who has made a plat of his survey which may be seen on application to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson of Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to subscriber in Asheville, Buncombe county. A large portion of this land is as good as any in the State. *Lead* ore has been discovered on different parts of the survey; and *gold* has been found adjacent to it: the climate is the most healthy and delightful in the world; and at no very distant day, this mountain region of North Carolina must become the favorite part of the state; the land is well timbered, and finely watered. The tracts marked 1st quality will be sold at 75 cents per acre; 2d quality, at 50 cents; and 3d quality, 40 cents per acre. The payments may be made in four yearly instalments with interest until paid; and the subscriber will give bond to make title on payment of the money and interest.

So favorable an opportunity for obtaining good and cheap farms, was never before offered in this state. The title to the land is indisputable; *warrantee* deeds will be given to purchasers. Application for further information, and for purchasing any part of these lands, can be made to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson in Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to the subscriber.

JOHN BROWN.
December 14th, 1829. 100tf

N. B. The subscriber also offers about 90,000 acres of land in Buncombe and Haywood counties. Many of these lands contain some of the most valuable minerals in the Union. In a short time the subscriber will be prepared to *lease* some of these tracts to companies who might be disposed to work the valuable mines of iron, lead, silver, and gold, which they contain. He has already leased out some of the tracts, and has had fair offers for the sale of others. Any part of these lands will be sold, very low; and *warrantee* titles made to purchasers. *J. Brown.*

A Cook Wanted.

FOR one that can come well recommended for industry and cleanliness,—a good price will be given. Wanted, also, a boy about twelve years of age. Apply at this Office.

New Cheap Store.

CLAYLAND & TORRENCE.

R. M. CLAYLAND and A. TORRENCE, having formed a copartnership in the Mercantile Business, under the above firm, beg leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that they have just returned from New-York and Philadelphia, with a beautiful assortment of

New Style, Fancy and Staple
GOODS,

which have been selected from the latest importations, and will be offered at a very small advance for *cash*. Purchasers are invited to call and view their assortment.

Salisbury, April 5, 1830. 14

No longer to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and A. A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him *before ten days before* May Court. A. TORRENCE.
April 17th, 1830.

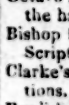
Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are desirous of purchasing *one hundred NEGROES*, for which they will pay a liberal price in *cash*. Application may be made, either by letter or in person, to JOSIAH HUIE in MORGANTON, or JAMES HUIE in SALISBURY; who will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may wish to exchange Negro property for cash.

JAMES HUIE,
JOSIAH HUIE.
June 22d. 1830. 25

A Neat Dwelling,

In the Town of Salisbury, for sale.



THIS property is pleasantly situated in the most agreeably part of the town, and is very suitable for a small family. The lot is spacious, and contains a very good garden, with much rare shrubbery. The terms can be made easy, as the most of the purchase money can be paid by note in the Bank, on the usual terms of accommodation. Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to Mr. E. Allemong, or to David F. Caldwell, Esq. (who is authorised to make title,) and the terms can be known. H. C. JONES.
Feb'y. 20th, 1830. 08

Notice.

THE Editors of the Richmond Whig, Richmond Enquirer and National Intelligencer, are requested to stop an advertisement, signed by me, for a Teacher, to take charge of a school in this place, and to forward their accounts for payment. STEPHEN L. FERRAND.
June 22nd, 1830. 25tf

More New and Cheap Books.

TURNER & HUGHES, at the North Carolina Commission Book Store, two doors above the Post Office, have on hand at all times a general assortment of Books, embracing nearly every thing in the various departments of Science, Literature, Stationary and Engravings.

Public, private and social Libraries, and those who buy to sell again furnished at *unusually* low prices. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The following are among the works, just received:

50 Copies Webster's Dictionary abridged, in one vol. Royal octavo, price $6. "In laying this work before the public in its present form, no efforts have been spared to make it a complete defining and pronouncing Dictionary for general use. About 16,000 words and between 30 and 40,000 definitions are contained in this Dictionary, which are not to be found in any similar work."

Henry's Exposition of the Bible, in Calf and Sheep bindings, in 6 large 8 vols. with a preface by Doctor Alexander, and recommended by the most distinguished Clergy and Laity of the different denominations.

It is peculiar for its deeply spiritual thoughts and absence from sectarian bias.

Cruden's Concordance to the Holy Scriptures, complete in one super royal 8vo. vol. re-printed from the Last London Edition, on superfine paper and new type. Upwards of six thousand errors existing in the London Copy have been corrected in the edition now announced.

Octavo Bibles for family use and aged persons—the handsomest ever printed.

Bishop Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures.

Clarke's and Scott's Commentaries, late editions.

English Common Law Reports, and many others, embracing works of *Law, Medicine, History, Theology, Miscellany, Novels, &c.*

Raleigh, June 4, 1830. 26tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Morganton, N. C. on the 1st day of July, 1830.

A
Allin Annanias 2
Alexander Lawson
B
Ballen George
Bean John H.
Boon John
Brown John
Benham Bilson B.
Beck Joseph
Burgnin John C.
C
Craig Allen
Coleman Charles F.
Carrington Paul
Collier George
Crump Lewis
Coleman William
Caslin William P.
D
Davenport Wm.
F
Fox John 2
Fox Allen
Forman Boyd B. 2
Eullwood William
G
Guien Philip
George Lucy
Giles Crispen
H
Harriss Richard W.
Hinton Charles L.
Hemphill James
Head William
Hendrick Berry
Higdon Leonard
Haywood Alfred
Hamilton William
J
Johnson Dimpsy
Jones Hamilton C. 3
K
Killar Jacob
L
Loving William
Loyd Thomas
Lavender William R.
M
McTaggard David
McKenzie W. P.
Madaris William
N
Nesbitt William
P
Pirking Levi or Dempsey
Prichard Polly
Parks Gabriel L.
Powell Lewis
Pneley Joshua
Parks Saml. 2
S
Smith Joseph
Stark James
Spainhower Peter
Steel John
Sherrill Babel
T
Thompson David
W
Wilson William
Williams Jordan.
3t29

R. C. PEARSON, *P. M.*

Hampton & Palmer,

HAVE formed a copartnership, as *Watch* and *Clock Makers, Silversmiths* and *Jewellers*, for the purpose of carrying on the business, in all its various branches, in the town of Salisbury. They occupy the *New Shop*, built by James B. Hampton, adjoining his dwelling—on Maine street, 6 or 7 doors south of the Court-House.

They will carefully Repair *all kinds* of Watches, Clocks, and Time-Pieces, and warrant them to perform well; And are prepared to manufacture, and will keep on hand for sale, all descriptions of Silver Ware, such as Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs, &c. Work sent from a distance will be promptly executed, and safely returned according to directions.

A good assortment of JEWELRY will be kept constantly on hand, and sold low for *cash*.

JAMES B. HAMPTON,
JOHN C. PALMER.
Salisbury, April 2d, 1830. 13

James B. Hampton tenders his grateful acknowledgements to the public, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to himself individually; and respectfully asks a continuance of it to the firm of which he is a partner. N. B. Those indebted to him, are earnestly desired to liquidate their accounts as soon as possible: as his new arrangement makes it necessary old scores should be settled up.

Negroes Wanted.

THOMAS MULL Jr. wishes to purchase about 30 negroes, for which liberal prices will be given in cash. He will always be found in Salisbury. Those who wish to sell would do well to call on him or send him a few lines.

Salisbury July 1st. 1830. 26tf.

Catawba Lands,

FOR SALE.

THE subcriber wishes to sell his plantation well known by the name of Postens place on the Catawba river 4 miles above Beatties Ford together with the negroes amounting to between 20 and 30, Stock, Crop &c. on the place all of which he now offers for sale either separately or together.

The plantation contains 340 acres, a great portion of which is river Bottom of first quality. The place taken together is equal to any tract of land on the river, as will appear from an examination of the premises.

The whole will be sold upon terms favorable both as to price and payments for which application will be made to my father *James Conner* 1 mile from Beatties Ford, where I may also be found myself from 10 August to 15th Sept.

HENRY W. CONNER.
July 4th, 1830. 2mt34

Clock for Sale.

THE subscribers have a first rate Brass-Clock, which they will sell *low*.

HAMPTON & PALMER.

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.
Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 2

To Gold Miners.

THE subscriber having obtained a Patent in the year 1827, for Mills for grinding and washing Ore of Gold and other metals, and his plan having been generally adopted, deems it necessary to caution the public against using similar Mills without his consent. The subscriber thinks it unnecessary to give any description of his Mills, as they are in operation in various parts of the State. His Patents embrace Branch and Ridge Gold. Liberal terms will be conceded to all who make early application for rights, and every information given on application.

WM. H. FOLGER.
Charlotte, N. C. 5t29

☞ The Yorkville Pioneer, Greensborough Patriot and Raleigh Register, will insert the above advertisement in their respective papers for one month, and forward their accounts for payment. W. H. F.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office, at Lexington, N. Carolina, July 1, 1830.

B
Joseph Ball
John Blackburn
Jane Brinkley
C
John Calloway 3
Levin Charles
Thomas C. Crump
D
Traverse Daniel
E
James Evans
Anderson Ellis
F
Caty Fouts
Mary Fagan or Fezur
G
Jacob Goss
William Grist
H
Jacob Hagey
Francis Hederick
K
John Kenneday 2
L
William Ledford
Henry Ledford
M
Elizabeth Miller
David Moffit
George Myers
Adam Mock
N
George Northan
P
John Pearson
S
James Sluder
Christian Stockinger
Daniel D. Shuler
George Summy
Michael Swaim
Peter Smith 3
Earnhart Sieelove
Henry Smith
George Smith
W
Isaac Wilson
Henderson Wilson
Vinson Wood
Joshua Wilson.
3t30

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, *P. M.*

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 29th of May, 1830, an indented apprentice boy, by the name of Levi Hinkle. He is about eighteen years of age; has red hair and red complexion All persons are warned against harboring said absconding apprentice.

AQUILLA CHESHIER.
Rowan county, June 30, 1830. 26tf

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING,

after the neatest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in the first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice.

All kinds of *Cutting Out* of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style. 15

Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

Lands at Public Sale,

IN IREDELL AND WILKES COUNTIES.

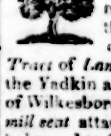
WE will sell, at public sale, in Wilkesboro,' on Tuesday of August Court, a tract of LAND adjoining Col. Waugh's Mill tract, on Moravian creek: We will also sell, at public sale, in Statesville, on Tuesday of August Court, the following tracts of LAND: One tract formerly owned by Joseph Chambers, being a part of Arthur Chambers' lands; a tract formerly owned by John Bell; a tract formerly owned by Wm. Stewart, joining the lands of Milton Campbell.

A credit of one, two and three years, in equal payments, will be given, bearing interest after one year. Titles not to be executed until the purchase money is paid.

ALEXANDER HUGGINS, } *Ex'rs. of Jas.*
JOHN ERWIN, } *Erwin, dec'd.*
July 8, 1830. 3t30

Valuable Tract of Land

FOR SALE.



WILL be sold at Wilkesboro' in the county of Wilkes, to the highest bidder at public out-cry on the first Tuesday in August next, *all* of that well known and valuable *Tract of Land* lying in a body on the waters of the Yadkin and Reddies Rivers, one mile North of Wilkesboro' having the one half of a valuable *mill seat* attached to it, said premises formerly belonged to Chapman Gordon, late of said county, deceased. The terms of sale are, three instalments, one on the 25th December, 1830, when possession will be given, the other two, equal annual payments thereafter.

JAMES H. GORDON.
June 2nd, 1830. 7t31

Look Out Shavers!!!

ALL persons are forwarned from trading for a note of hand or due bill, made payable from me to William Haden, Jr. given on the 15th of May, 1830, for one thousand dollars, as it was fraudulently obtained. The said Haden left here a few days since for Alabama, where he sometimes resides. I am determined not to pay said note unless forced to do so by law. 12t29

BENJAMIN MAXWELL.

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April, 1st* 1828. 11

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office, at Concord, N. Carolina, on the 1st day of July, 1830.

A
Wm. Andrew
Col. Wm. Allen
Capt Ste. Alexander
B
James Brown
Carolina Bell
Sarah Bradshaw 2
David Banning
Joseph Baker
Wm. Brown
Wm. Bailey
C
Zachariah M. Carter
Sarah Chamberlin
Philip Castor
Alexander Crowder
Shelly Corzine
Andrew Corzine
Henry Cress
D
Nancy Davis 2
Owen Dry
E
Robert Easley
Thos. Erwin
F
Paul Furr 2
G
John Gillon
David Goodnight 2
Hiram Goodman
Polly Gilmore
H
Andrew Harris
Jonathan Hartsell
Hugh Hayer.
Wm. Harris
Christian Hollihor
Jane Hadley
John H. Hunt
Charles Hagler
Rufus Haywood, M. D.
J
Thomas Johnston
K
George Kezine
3t29
L
Jacob Litticker
Mason R. Lyon
Jacob Lewis
Jacob W. Little
John Long
M
John Morrison
Dr. Robert McKenzey
Wm. McLean
John B. Moss
Thos. M. Motley
Dorcus McComons
Henry G. Mountfort
Munro Macurday
Wm. Macgraw
Abraham Misenhamer
Samuel Macurday
N
John Nine
Washington Newell
P
Wm. Peartre
Elizabeth Patterson
R
Daniel Reep
John Rodgers
Carson Rodgers
Mary Russell
Ruth Reed
Seth Rodgers
Martin Srytenhouse
John Stirewalt
Michael Slough
Ransom Shinn
Elisha Scotte
Wm. Stinson
Nathaniel Sims
V
John Veile
W
Josiah White
Eliza Weddington
Capt. James White
Jacob Wright
Oliver Wiley
Y
William Young.

D. STORAE, *P. M.*

Writing & Wrapping Paper,

MANUFACTURED at the Salem Paper-mill, for sale, on moderate terms, at this office.
June, 1830. 21

BLANKS

OF every description, neatly printed, and kept for sale at this Office.